

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1852.

NO. 21.

## ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

**New Administration—Wool Carding and Weaving.**

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he has purchased of Mr. D. I. Hays, at the Point, north Glasgow, his Carding Machine, and is

**PREPARED TO CARD WOOL,**

with promptness and neatness. He is also prepared to do all kinds

**COUNTRY WEAVING,**

and pledges himself in both branches, to attend to all orders in a workmanlike manner.

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## THE TIMES.

BY CLARK H. GREEN.

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For the Glasgow Times.  
Howard High School.

MR. EDITOR: The recent Annual Examination of the pupils of Howard High School, which was continued for three days, I think gave general satisfaction to all attendance.

The scholars in the Primary department furnished decisive evidence of being thorough in elementary studies. This class of students had attended not only to the mechanical part of rudimentary education but their instructions had been given and received in such a manner as to awaken thought and invigorate the intellect.

The examination of the more advanced classes was conducted impartially and much to the credit of the young gentlemen and ladies; almost any problem in Mathematics which was selected for them by the committee and others, was readily and correctly solved—sometimes making slight errors in calculation but showing a correct knowledge of principles. The students in Languages had made rapid proficiency, and here it is due the indefatigable teachers in this Institution to state, what every sensible parent and guardian will be glad to know, that special attention is paid to the English language. Indeed, it has always appeared to me, (to use a common but significant phrase) that the cart was before the horse when either young or old children were advanced to the study of the dead or the living languages without understanding the structure or being able to analyze a simple sentence in their mother tongue. Yet a thorough knowledge of ancient and modern language is imported to all who are ready to enter upon these studies and the linguistic students of Howard High School, will soon be able to counteract, to some extent, the disadvantages that befall our race on the plains of Shinar.

The young ladies who were examined in Music, although they could not be heard in every part of the room, yet to those near, they evinced an entire familiarity with this science, and their performance upon the piano demonstrated that they had the theory and practice in most melodious combination.

Nearly all of the young ladies read compositions but unfortunately only a few could be heard distinctly; unless more entire composure and stillness be observed, the time and labor necessary for these compositions and more especially their excellent matter will be lost to the largest number of auditors. Some of the younger boys presented selected pieces in a very appropriate and in some instances, eloquent manner, and if it were not improper to designate, I would like to give the names of a number of young men, who delivered original (some selected) addresses which were full of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" and, bating a little youthful impetuosity, were spoken in an easy, pure and forcible style.

The annual Address was delivered by Prof. THOMAS, of Columbia, on the "Relation of Mental Philosophy to Education and Religion." Mr. T.'s physical constitution appears to be frail, but his metaphysical structure is gigantic—he makes no effort at oratory and has but little use for rhetoric; but his address was distinguished by the clearest and most elaborate thought, an impressive sense of the importance of the subject and a more than usually logical arrangement. There is one fact in connection with this Institution, worthy of particular notice—especially as it is unparalleled in the history of high schools in the United States, one of the Students on leaving this school was admitted into the Senior class of the State University, and recently graduated as one of the best scholars of his class. Indeed Howard High School has already attained an enviable prominence among the literary Institutions of the west, and it has not yet reached the medium of its prosperity. It possesses a healthy location—in the midst of an intelligent, moral and religious community; its teachers have heretofore been and will continue to be sufficient and those possessing every qualification for the discharge of their

duties. Rev. W. T. LUCKY, A. M., is Superintendent and Principal of the Male department, Rev. C. W. PRITCHETT, A. M., is Principal of the Female department;—in which Miss ANDERSON will continue an assistant—and every department of the school will be supplied at an early date with a sufficient number of good teachers. May we not appeal to the citizens of Howard county, who have already done so much, to continue their efforts in behalf of their own High School. May we not urge the advantages and claims of this deservedly popular Institution, upon the consideration of the lovers of learning throughout the State. With a just and high regard for every school and college in Missouri, (Catholic Institutions for Protestants, &c. excepted,) are there not many throughout the length and breadth of our growing State, who would do well to send their sons and daughters to Howard High School? But this article has been spun out much longer than was intended. The next session of this School will commence on the 1st Monday in September. We bespeak for it an increasing patronage.

C. I. VANDEVENTER,  
One of the Conference Visiting Committee.  
Glasgow, July 16, 1852.

From the Evening News.

Hon. John G. Miller.

No man that has ever gone to Congress from Missouri has won his way more rapidly into public favor than Hon. John G. Miller. His close attention to the business of his constituents, his quiet unobtrusive deportment, his entire freedom from the cant and claptrap of the demagogue, have given him at Washington a substantial popularity that Missouri may well feel proud of. Our State has already experienced the good effects of the good will entertained for our representative among the representatives of other States of the Union.

We are glad to perceive that Mr. Miller's highly useful services in Congress are appreciated by his constituents, Democrats as well as Whigs. It is right to sustain such a man, without regard to party lines. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the intelligent, liberal Democrats of the Third District, will permit so useful a representative of the people to be set aside for a perfect devotee of party and so oily a demagogue as his present opponent is known to be.

JAMES WINSTON, who candidate for Governor, addressed a large discourse of people at McKinney's sale on Saturday last, at 1 o'clock; and at night on the same day he spoke at the court-house in Paris to a very respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. We had not the pleasure of hearing him on either occasion, but have heard whigs and democrats speak highly of his efforts; and we are inclined to believe that a number of these democrats who heard him will cast their votes for him. They are pleased with the man, the principles he advocates, and the plain, honest manner, which marks his discourses. In short, his speeches here have made a very favorable impression, and the whigs are proud of their candidate. Can our democratic friends say as much of their own candidate, who, terrapin-like has closed himself within his shell, determined not to show his face until after the election.—[Paris Mercury.]

THE SCOTT FEEING IN MICHIGAN.

Gen. John R. Williams, one of the prominent Democratic politicians, and for several years Mayor of Detroit, supports the election of Scott and Graham, and is one of the Vice Presidents of the Detroit Scott Club.

Maj. Jonathan Kearsley, of Detroit, who was badly crippled in the defense of his country, and a leader in the Democratic ranks, is for Scott. These are important accessions to the Scott platform, and an indication of public sentiment in the North-west. Gen. Williams signified himself in the Black Hawk war, and is an old resident of Detroit, possessed of much influence.

THE ISTHMIAN ROUTE FROM CHINA TO LONDON.—One of the most prominent causes of the great advance in Panama railroad stock at New York is said to be the announcement of the fact that the British government, through Mr. Cunard, is about to establish lines of steamships between London and Australia, using the Panama railroad for the land transit between the two oceans.—The trade of the Pacific, including China and Australia, is thus destined to take the Isthmian route.

WHAT IS FAME?—We are afraid that a taste for nire is a little at a discount in this city. A sale of genuine autographic MSS. took place here last Wednesday, at which letters from Washington, Lord Sterling, Gov. Clinton, Timothy Pickens, Count Pulaski, and other distinguished men as well as some of Necker, of Louis XV., of Choiseul, and Paul Jones, were disposed of for a mere song! Only think of the handwriting of men of whom the world has talked so much, and so particularly, selling for a few cents! Verily what is fame? And what is its value a few years entombment?

Gen. John B. Clarke, of Howard county, whose course in the last Legislature will long be remembered, has forsaken the whig party and united himself to the anti-Benton Democracy. There is no sorrow manifested on the occasion. He has lately declined being run as a Locofoco candidate for the Legislature. The General has probably found a party more congenial to his taste than the whigs have been for several years past.—[Lex. Express.]

## PRETENSIONS.

NUMBER 3.

MR. EDITOR: In our last we endeavored to show the difference between the Democratic doctrine of being the friends of the people and their true practice—and to show that their boasted love of the "dear people" was all pretension, having no foundation in truth or sound reason. Since then we have learned to our infinite gratification, that Congress has exercised the forbidden power treated of in our last, by making a grant of Lands to this State to aid in the construction of her proposed rail roads—and that too by a large per cent of whig over democratic votes. Look now at the inconsistency of the party in this case, they have for years denounced such legislation as unconstitutional and are now urging the claims of a candidate for Congress, known to hold the opinion that it is such; and yet with all the pliancy that a gutta-serena conscience can be susceptible of, they are lauding their three Representatives in Congress to the very skies, for their "skill and tact, superhuman efforts, &c." in procuring its passage, and endeavoring to reap for their own political partisan's brow, the laurels so obviously won by whig agents. Oh! Shame! hath thou no dwelling place in a democratic brow? Oh consistency! art thou but an empty sound? Laud one set of Representatives to the skies for aiding in the passage of an act—and denounce another for aiding in the same laudable measure, and especially when the latter believed it to be constitutional and of course violated no oath, and the former contending that it was unconstitutional to act the part he did.

Ah! well, a convenient conscience is an agreeable article under certain circumstances. The fact is, those three Democratic delegates never would have touched the subject, much less been able to procure its passage, had it not been for the four Whig delegates watching them. So soon as they found they had not the power to place Missouri where they pleased—that there were others watching over her interests and who could give force to the measure sufficient to procure its passage and then be most likely to reap the rewards of such an act of justice, they "faced to the right about" and with all the "superhuman efforts, skill and tact" which they were masters of, strained every nerve and exhausted every energy to do what? violate the constitution according to the Democratic doctrine, saying nothing of the oath of those gentlemen. How could Missouri have ever expected any thing done for her heretofore by Congress. The whig party in Congress were the only portion of it who admitted the power of that body to aid her, but the Democratic delegation met them with a flat refusal of such proffered aid, and placed the constitution between them and as a matter of course the whigs were not disposed to force it upon her.—But now that the whig delegation has procured its passage and the people of the state are loud in praise of such a course, this consistency party claim it as their own, let them hold on to it to the last and carry it out in August at the polls and not be for it as Pope Pius told a cardinal, "stick to it—it brings grist to the mill." Will they? "Ah! there's the rub," nous verrons.

Let us now look a little further into this doctrine of the "dear people" in connection with the 4th plank of the Baltimore platform as bolted fast by the 1st of the Jefferson. The 4th article of the democratic faith according to the Baltimore platform, denies the "policy and justness" of a Protective Tariff, because it is "fostering one branch of industry to the detriment of another." 'Tis true these are vague terms, but let us see if a Protective Tariff will do this—let us see if it is not alike beneficial to the farmer and artisan, which compose that portion of creation, the "dear people." We will try this by figures which never lie, save when they are employed in making out democratic statements for political purposes.—Let us take a neighborhood—for what is true of a neighborhood is true of a whole country. Let us take a certain neighborhood of 10 families, each consuming annually \$50 worth of Tariffed articles, and \$200 worth of domestic products, besides producing \$300 worth for sale, and let the duty be at 20 per cent. Now suppose by increasing this duty of 20 per cent to 50, we protect two of those families in their respective trades and set them up at the same time drawing them from this agricultural pursuit, we have an increase then in the demand for the agricultural produce of the neighborhood of 33 1/3 per cent, caused by the draining of \$800 from that branch. Now it follows that if the supply is lessened 33 1/3 per cent, the demand must increase in the same proportion, and we would then have each of the remaining eight persons benefited to the amount of 33 1/3 per cent or \$100 upon his \$300 worth of produce, making a clean gain upon that of \$100 and thus receiving for

his produce \$400 instead of \$300. This is clear for we know that the scarcity of a commodity increases the price, and that the scarcity depends upon the number of producers. But again! If the value of the productions of the soil increase in value, it follows as a matter of course that the soil itself must increase in proportion, for it is the value or price of produce that gives the value to the soil. Now suppose that each of these eight persons own 160 acres of land valued at \$5 per acre under the tariff of 20 per cent, the increase in the price of produce of 33 1/3 per cent will then raise the price of his land from \$800 to \$1066 66 cts, making a gain of \$266 66-100 upon his land; now we have a gain upon his produce of \$100 upon his land of \$266 66 cts.—equal to \$366 66 cts, caused by the extra duty of 30 per cent, while his extra expenses under this increase of duty will be only \$15 and thereby having a clear gain of \$321 66 cts, to each individual, to say nothing of advantages from a market created at home for produce. Now try this farmers, and see if you can figure it out otherwise, or by any metaphysical or logical reasoning make it unjust, when you see that the Manufacturer is protected against the pauper labor of Europe, and you yourselves benefited by it. But the Democratic party contend that such protection would diminish the national revenue.

This can not be so, for 'tis plain that the more monies we receive the more we will have. They tell us that a revenue tariff will create a foreign market for our products.—Let us see how far the Democratic revenue tariff of '46 has aided in bringing this about. The following will show the value of our exports for the several years named:

1846-7, .....	\$27,000,000
1847-8, .....	19,500,000
1848-9, .....	23,700,000
1849-50, .....	12,200,000
1850-51, .....	8,100,000

It will be seen that with the *famine* years the usual demand ceased and that now our exports are down to the average standard of previous years.

The truth is that Great Britain will only take our breadstuffs on compulsion, no matter how excessive our imports may be. So long as it is her interest to buy her wheat, &c., here she will do so no longer. So we see that whilst our own manufacturers and artisans are suffering under the competition of European pauper labor, our farmers find their growing home market checked without the creation of a foreign one, and the Democratic doctrine that the "creation of a foreign market would more than make up for the destruction of the home market," falls to the ground. But again, we are told by the Democratic party that a protective tariff is unjust and impolitic; was it not equally so when the Democratic tariff of '46 placed more than an average duty upon Iron to protect unruly Pa., and keep her in the traces and upon "spirits distilled from grain" to bait the Western States, and yet with all this we see Pa. still "knocking at the door" by her democratic Senator for additional protection. The Democratic party of '46 reduced the duty upon articles of Luxury and with commendable love for the "dear people," endeavored to supply the deficit in the revenue by a duty upon "tea and coffee"—articles of daily consumption in every family in the land. What kind of love for the "dear people" was this that discriminated between the rich and poor? Lowering the duty of the millionaire and making reparation for the damage, by raising that of every laboring man in the country. We will let you decide now which of the two parties are most likely to promote your interests, that which would grind you to poverty, or that which would increase the value of your lands and produce and raise your labor above the standard of the serfs and paupers of aristocratical Europe. Which will you support that which endeavors to promote your interest, or that whose doctrine is to "let the people take care of themselves, and the government take care of itself" as its President once fraternally expressed himself.

The last number of the Glasgow Times speaks of the "death of two Germans in Bonville, from Cholera." This is incorrect. As heretofore we are so fortunate as to be free from this disease, although it has been very bad in the neighboring town of Rochefort. A citizen of Bonville, Mr. Benj. Ferguson, died of Cholera in Saint Louis, and his remains were brought here for interment, and in this way, we suppose, the mistake originated. Our town is remarkably healthy and free from epidemics of every description.—[Bonville Observer, 12th.]

PUBLIC LANDS IN MISSOURI.—By the General Land office report of 1849, it appears that the Government of the United States owned at that time 29,426,942 acres of land in the State of Missouri, amounting to two-thirds of the whole area of the state. At the same date, the Government owned 1-5 of the land of Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Jefferson Inquirer.

MR. EDITOR: The Hon. James S. Green is now actively engaged in canvassing this Congressional District for a seat in Congress. How unlike the one of '49 and '50. Then he was travelling in and out of his District with Atchison, inflaming the public mind, and embittering one democrat with another, by appeals to their passions and prejudices. Then nothing was too vile to say against Benton and his friends. The English vocabulary was exhausted in billingsgate and low flung epithets against the supporters of Benton in his appeal to the people. They were denounced as "tories and lickspittles." Let it not be the mouthpiece of the disorganizing faction of the Democratic party, was the only source from whence this filth emanated. It was used by Mr. Green, in his speeches in Miller county and elsewhere. But mark the change that has come over the spirit of his dream! The *case* being altered alters the case! Now we hear him singing the syren song of union of the party! Then he was trying to smash Benton, now he is trying to elevate himself. This thing called self has much to do with the actions of certain men.

I am tired of these hollow and sycophantic pretensions of union, from those who desire it only for the love of the "loaves and fishes." With these fellows it is union, only when they are to be benefited. When they are not gainers, bolting is their game. But the other day, one of the leaders of the Anti-Benton nullification party, who has been fed and fattened at the public crib for years by the Democratic party, said that he would support no man for any office who was even a friend to Benton, and that as between Webster, Fillmore and Pierce, for President, he would vote for either of the two former first, and that it was as much as he could do to vote for Pierce at all. And it is just such men that are moving heaven and earth to elect Green, Birch and Boggs.

How is it with this party in counties and districts where they are known to be in the minority? In order to give some plausibility to their disorganizing course, they will hold separate meetings, appoint a set of delegates, these delegates will go to convention and claim their seats and a large proportion of the vote to be cast in the selection of candidates. They are overruled or the candidates selected does not suit them, an independent ticket is formed.

In this Senatorial district a fair convention was held, and Mr. Dearmon nominated; without a resort to the machinery used in the Gallatin convention. Everything was fairly done. And what follows? Soon Mr. Moore, an Anti, put upon the track, by these pretended union loving democrats. While they claim our support for Mr. Green for Congress, because he is the nominee of a Convention, they refuse to support Mr. Dearmon who is the regular nominee of a convention. Oh consistency! thou art a Jewell!

Witness the efforts of these Anties at disorganization corruption and fraud, in the meeting at St. Louis, in the Jefferson convention, the Gallatin convention, and meetings in Cole, Cooper and Monticau Senatorial District. Also in many other meetings. These things are sufficient to convince the candid of all parties that the Anties still keep up their organization, and that their cry for union is actuated alone by selfish motives.

It is high time the true Democracy, who have heretofore and are now, opposed to the treasonable Jackson resolutions, should look into these matters and examine well before voting who is worthy of their support.

James S. Green has been one of the file leaders of the Calhoun nullification party in Congress. He has been loud in abuse, vilifying good and true democrats for supporting Benton. And now he asks their support, because he says, there has been a union of the party! And pray can he tell us what sort of a union it is? From such a union I shall ever pray to be delivered. It was a union resulting in the defeat of the people's choice at Jefferson City convention. Thus, L. Price, who was decidedly the choice of the democratic party in the State, whom the people everywhere had spoken out in favor of, was made to stand aside, because he had been a prominent friend of Benton. And then these men felt upon the party men more prominent and ask us to support them.

In the 2d District, in order to defeat Bay who was a prominent friend of Benton, they played the same game as at Jefferson City. Our prominent men must be put down in order to effect a union, and the most odious of their put forward. Will the democrats submit to this dictatorial spirit? I think not.

Green admits in his speeches, he endorsed and sustained the Southern Press, at Washington City; that he voted against the admission of California into the Union as a State, as asked for by the people. It will be recollected too, that this was one of the Compromise measures. His only objection was, that the territory was too large. He was unwilling to yield any thing here for compromise and yet claims to be of the Compromise measures. Oh what hypocrisy! The truth is he went with the Calhoun party in trying to make two States out of the Territory, in violation of the will of the people, so as to have at least one a slaveholding State. He could not bear to see the people settle that question for themselves.